

sities without affecting the students?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: The question of fake university is not so big, as can not be identified. The question is as to whether all the new universities started have adequate infrastructure necessary for giving recognition.

Kendriya Vidyalayas During Seventh Plan

*845. SHRI K. PRADHANĪ:
SHRI SOMNATH RATH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of names of places where Kendriya Vidyalayas have been set up so far during Seventh Five Year Plan period, State-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to open some new Kendriya Vidyalayas in Orissa during 1989-90; and

(c) if so, the places in Orissa selected for the establishment of these Kendriya Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan opens new Kendriya Vidyalayas every year within the sanction accorded by the Government for new Kendriya Vidyalayas. For 1985-86, the Government sanctioned opening of 41 new Kendriya Vidyalayas and these were opened by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. For 1986-87, the Government sanctioned opening of 100 new Kendriya Vidyalayas against which the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan opened 95 new Kendriya Vidyalayas. For 1987-90 the Government has sanctioned opening of 50 new Kendriya Vidyalayas in the civil and defence sector every year and as many in the project sector for which there may be suitable proposals. Against the sanction KVS has opened 52 new Kendriya Vidyalayas in 1987-88 and 42 new Kendriya Vidyalayas in 1988-89. The State-wise break-up of new Kendriya Vidyalayas opened during 1985-86 to 1988-89 is given in the Annexure below. The list of new Kendriya Vidyalayas to be opened in 1989-90 has not been finalised yet.

2. During 1985-86 to 1988-89, five new Kendriya Vidyalayas have been opened in Orissa at Mancheswar, Jharsuguda, Bondamunda, Baripada and O.P. Bolangir.

STATEMENT

State-wise Break up of Kendriya Vidyalayas Opened During the Period from 1985-86 to 1988-89

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Kendriya Vidyalayas opened during					
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	6	3	2		
2.	Assam	2	8	2	4		
3.	Bihar	2	5	4	6		
4.	Gujarat	2	2	3	2		
5.	Delhi	3	1	1	1		
6.	Haryana	—	2	5	—		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	4	—	1		
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	3	3	1		
9.	Karnataka	—	4	—	1		
10.	Kerala	—	4	—	1		

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Kendriya Vidyalayas opened during					
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	6	12	2	6		
12.	Meghalaya	1	1	—	1		
13.	Maharashtra	3	1	3	4		
14.	Manipur	—	2	—	—		
15.	Nagaland	—	—	1	—		
16.	Orissa	—	1	3	—		
17.	Punjab	6	5	4	—		
18.	Pondichery	—	1	—	—		
19.	Rajasthan	2	7	4	1		
20.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	1	—		
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5	13	9	7		
22.	West Bengal	2	10	3	2		

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Kendriya Vidyalayas opened during					
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
23.	A & N Island	—	1	—	—	—	—
24.	Goa	—	1	—	—	1	—
	OUTSIDE INDIA						
25.	Moscow (U.S.S.R.)	—	—	1	—	—	—

SHRI K. PRADHANI: The hon. Minister in his reply has stated "project sector for which there may be suitable proposals." May I know from the hon. Minister who gives these proposals to start Kendriya Vidyalayas and what are the conditions to open Kendriya Vidyalayas?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: We receive proposal on Kendriya Vidyalayas either from the State Government in civil sector or from public sector projects or from the Defence Ministry. These are the three normal avenues. But, besides this, if some association of employees, also is able to muster the necessary infrastructure, they can also submit proposals.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: He has not answered the second part of my question.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: What is that?

MR. SPEAKER: Put your second supplementary.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: The second part of my question was the conditions required to be fulfilled to open a school.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: The condition required for opening Kendriya Vidyalaya is that they should have 15 acres of land. There should be at least thousand Central Government employees who can provide at least 200 students minimum for the school and a temporary building to the staff on free or normal rent.

If these conditions are fulfilled, they can start a school.

So far as Orissa Government is concerned, some time back Orissa Government sent proposals for opening 12 schools. We wanted to know the details, but they have not come forward. We have been writing to them. Out of these 12 schools, only 2 schools

could be opened where the infrastructure was available.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: My second supplementary is this: The hon. Minister stated that many schools have been started in civil and defence sectors. May I know from the hon. Minister whether private parties who are not employed there either in civil or defence services have any quota in those schools and what are the curriculum in those schools, whether it is similar to that of Navodaya Vidyalaya or anything different from that?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: The curriculum is almost the same and the examination is conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education. The examination is of the same standard conducted by the same authority. So, there is no difference in curriculum.

So far as admission of other categories is concerned, first preference is given to transferrable Central Government employees. But if there are many transferrable Central Government employees more than the strength the school can admit, then we look into who has been transferred more than three times during the last two years.

But if the strength needed for a Section in a Class is 35, and if that is not filled up, then it can be filled up by civilian population also and there is one quota now and that is discretionary admission. That can be done to anybody.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Sir, the hon. Minister has replied that on the suggestion made by some associations, Kendriya Vidyalayas can be started. May I know from the hon. Minister what does it mean by 'Association'? At the same time, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that in some Kendriya Vidyalayas if the children of the Central Government employees are not available in

required strength, in that case would the Government think of allowing the children of general public to fill the strength .

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: That is not usually allowed.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no proper provision of education for the children of defence personnel, especially those living in the rural areas. Besides, even the children of the junior commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers also have to face a lot of difficulties. People in large numbers, including young men from Alwar, Bharatpur, Jhunjhunu, Sikar etc. in Rajasthan are employed in army. Will the Government set up Central schools in areas from where maximum youth are employed in defence to provide education to the children of defence personnel? The Government has neglected them. Will the Government announce the opening of maximum number of Central schools during the 8th Five Year Plan in areas from where people in large number are employed in defence services, after conducting surveys and identifying such places? Today, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has the discretion to open Central schools where ever they want. Will the Government provide these facilities to the children of defence personnel, and promote the objectives of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I stated earlier, there are three normal avenues for opening Central schools viz., Civil Sector, Defence Sector and Public Sector. In case of opening a school in the Civil Sector, we do have some discretion but Central schools in the Defence Sector or Public Sector are opened only when we get a proposal to this effect. Therefore, we will

consider a proposal if it comes to us from the Ministry of Defence.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Sir, it has been stated in the statement that there is a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Moscow. Of course, I had the occasion to visit that recently. The experiment which the hon. Minister has done outside India conducting schools under the Kendriya Vidyalaya seems to be a very good one for the people living outside India and those connected with the Embassy there. (Interruptions) They have got a very good school there. Our people are very much benefited. People who are working in our Embassy and Missions outside India find it very difficult to get admissions to their children. In Moscow, the Government has established a school. It is a very good experiment. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would establish such schools in other countries also where the same type of difficulties are faced by our people. In the proposal for future planning, is he considering any other country for the establishment of such schools? I would like to know the experience which they got in Moscow?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Sir, we had closed certain schools outside India. One of such schools which we closed was in Bhutan. The Government of Bhutan has taken over it. In Moscow, it is run by us. But beside that there are Indian Schools in other countries also which are affiliated to CBSE and those schools in their respective areas are very popular. I have seen one such school in Bahrain. It has got 4600 students. In fact, in that school A to Z, all the sections are working well. It is a very popular school in Bahrain. That is also looked after by our Embassy there. We are considering as to how the Indian schools could be made more popular in some other countries also. That is a good idea. We will pursue it.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO: As per this list, Andhra Pradesh has already been given 13 schools; Assam has been given 16 schools. As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, population-wise, area-wise and also illiteracy-wise, it is more than Assam. Why is this kind of discrimination shown to Andhra Pradesh? Why don't you set up more Kendriya Vidyalayas in Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: There is no hesitation from our side to provide more schools in Andhra Pradesh. It is up to the State Government to come up with proposals to provide land and to provide infrastructure and then we will look into it.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVIBAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through your medium I would like to know from the hon. Minister. Whether it is a fact that the list of schools which are to be opened in the civil sector has not yet been approved and there are some places where survey was conducted and the place was found fit as per Government's norms but even then it was delayed on some pretext or the other and the reasons were not disclosed? I would like to the hon. Minister to state categorically that if all the yardsticks set by the Government for example, 15 acres land, which is difficult to get in towns and other things like the place being a district head quarter are fulfilled in due course of time, how long would it take to open a Central School there?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the list of schools to be opened during the year 1989-90 has not yet been finalised but if there is any such proposal, we will certainly consider it. However, I would like to tell the hon. Members that once a school is opened, land is not given. Hence, it is better if we get the land at the first instance only.

[English]

Implementation of International drinking water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme

*846. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 21 February, 1983 to the Unstarred Question No. 178 regarding implementation of International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme and state:

(a) the progress in terms of percentage of population covered as on 31 March, 1989 keeping in view the specific targets under the Programme, State-wise;

(b) whether the target of hundred per cent coverage of the rural population by March, 1991 would be achieved in the Rural Water Supply Sector in respect of problem and non-problem villages; and

(c) the allocation for Rural Water Supply and Rural Sanitation utilised during the first four years of the Seventh Plan and the amount provided for these two programmes during the final year to the Seventh Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Approximately 80% of the rural population are covered with safe drinking water as per the norm of 40 litres per capita per day. About 1.69% of rural population has been provided sanitary latrines.

The percentage of coverage of rural population with safe drinking water and